NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR

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7:E DALLY HERALD, 2 cents per copy—37 per annum.

7:E WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at 6:, cents
per copy, or 35 per annum; the European Edition. 34 per
annum, to any part of Great Hritain, and 45 to any part of
the Continent, both to include the postage.

se KVIII.....No. 100 AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Hawler-Eres Boy BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Gladiator-Bold

NIBLO'S-LA GAZZA LADRA. BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Civilization

MATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-LOTTERY Tick-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Time Works Won-

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Sweethearts and

ST. CHARLES THEATRE, Bowery-Douglas-Evelyen

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway-ETHIOPIAN WOOD'S MINSTELLS. Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad-

CFRCUS, 37 Bowery-Equistrian Entertainments.

GEORAMA, 586 Broadway-Banvand's Panonawa or MOPE CHAPEL-DR. VALENTINE'S EVENINGS OF EC-

BELLER'S SCIREES MYSTERIEUSES, 539 Broadway. OWEN'S ALPINE RAWRLES AN Broadway

New York, Wednesday, April 20, 1853.

Mails for Europe.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD. The Cunard steamship Europa, Captain Shannon, will have this port to day, at two o'clock P. M., for Liverpool. Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the Burope:-

oL-John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street. -Edward Sandford & Co., Cornhill. Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street. PARE-Livington, Wells & Co., Rue de la Bourse.

B. H. Revoil, No. 17 Rue de la Banque. The European mails will close in this city at twelve The WERKLY HERALD will be published at half past nine

o'clock this morning. Single copies in wrappers, sixpence. Mails for the Pacific. THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

The United States mail steamship Illinois, Captain R. J. Hartstene, will leave this port this afternoon, at two o'clock, for Aspinwall. The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific, will close at one o'clock.

The New York WEEKLY HERALD, California edition, with the latesd intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at ten o'clock this morning. Single copies sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

The News.

Hon. Wm. R. King, Vice President of the United States, is no more. The telegraph announces that he reached his home, in Dallas county, Alabama, on Sunday morning last, and expired on the next evening. We have elsewhere given a graphic and very interesting biographical sketch of the life and public services of this venerable statesman.

The information detailed by our special Washington correspondent, this morning, will be read with great interest by all who have been in the habit of transmitting newspapers to their friends in Europe. It appears that they have been paying just double price when sending in the open mail to Great Britain. By the letter from the London Postmaster, quoted in full by our correspondent, it will be seen that England acknowledges having been twice paid for all newspapers sent from this country since the postal treaty of 1848 went into operation, and is now anxious to refund the overplus thus received. Among other material molifications just adopted by Judge Oampbell, the present Postmaster General, is per is to be two cents instead of four, when forwarded from this country in the open mail to Great Britain. This is the United States postage only. The full United States, British and each paper sent in the Prussian closed mail. Too much credit cannot be awarded Judge Campbell for so speedily discovering and promptly remedying the evil in our postal affairs, with which thousands of people, both in this country and Europe, have been so long afflicted.

Our Washington correspondent makes some disclosures with regard to ex-Secretary Corwin and his method of purchasing United States stocks, that will he likely to create considerable astonishment in and about Wall street. Read the despatch, and also the cutract appended thereto from the Republic, relative to the policy of the administration, &c.

A special despatch from Albany furnishes the names of the successful bidders for the loan of five per cent to pay the State debt of four hundred and ixty seven thousand dollars. The premiums received unt to over thirty-four thousand dollars, which is a clear gain by the State, as the operation reduces the debt by that sum, and one per cent of interest. Complaints from tax-payers are beginning to reach the Comptroller, relative to the injustice done them by advances to the canal fund. They protest against payment out of that fund for any purpose not autheeized by the constitution.

Under the head of the Dominican Republic, we give the translation of some very important passages in the message of President Baez to the Dominical per ple, on his surrendering his office to his successor, General Santanna. The tone of this document is decidedly hostile to the United States, and neculiarly friendly to France and Spain. It alludes to the recently exploded project of organized emigration from this country to the eastern portion of the Island of Hayti, and speaks of it as a spurious attempt to conceal the real design—the invasion of Cuba. It will be found a suggestive and interesting document and may serve as a text in any future debates about

the Monroe doctr'ne. More recent advices from Singapore, East Indies, inform us that since the date of our last circular of prices current, the imports of gold dust from the Archipelago comprised three hundred and forty buncals. There had been large sales of Australian gold. About two thousand ounces were purchased for the English market. The exports from January 25 to February 10, comprised 635 buncals.

Cases of official corruption are daily coming to light in other places than this city. The grand jury of Columbia, in this State, have indicted all the supervisors in that county for alleged official miscon-

duct.
The reported discoveries of gold above Austin, and also on the Upper Colora do river, are confirmed by the last accounts from Texas. Large amounts of the precious metal are said to have been collected, causing great excitement throughout the State.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, before Judge Nelson, a very important anti-rent suit was brought to a termination by the jury finding a verdict for the plaintiff, which result, we hope, will be found to have a powerful tendency to restrain the unlawful acts of that portion of the community. The premises in dispute are in Sullivan county, N. Y., and the action was brought by Mrs. Schott, daughter of the late Commodore Ridgely, and grand-daughter of the deceased Chancellor Livingston, against Neal non, who has figured at many anti-rent State con rentions. A verbatim report of Judge Nelson's charge to the jury, will be found in another column.

The forty-seventh anniversary of the Orphan Asylum was celebrated yesterday afternoon, in Niblo's saloon. The exercis'es were of a most interesting character, and the postarance presented by the chil-

patrons and friends of the institution, a large number of whom were present. The a inual report stated the amount of receipts during the past year at \$38,864 10, and the expenditures at \$38,790 22.

At the weekly meeting of the Board of Ten Governors, last evening, the question of salaries was taken up; and the report of the committee, by which the mlaries are increased about ten per cent, on the greater portion, or \$7,000 or \$8,000 per aunum in all, was adopted. The question as to when the in-crease is to date from was laid over. In pursuance of a resolution unanimou-ly adopted, a committee was appointed to extend an invitation to his Excelcellency the Governor, to visit the institutions under their charge. The weekly return showed that 4,950 persons were receiving relief at the close of last

In connection with much other valuable information our money article to-day contains a very interesting letter from the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, explanatory of the provisions of the new coinage law, to which the attention of the general reader is directed.

The New York Collectorship-The Admir

tration_The Cabinet Still a Unit. The acceptance of the Collectorship of this port by Judge Bronson, with its patronage of some seven hundred offices great and small removes a mountain weight of anxiety from the shoulders of the administration. The struggle is over-the trouble is disposed of-and the cabinet is still a unit.

The direct issue between Secretary Marcy and Augustus Schell was but a trifle-a mere personal matter; but had General Pierce been a rash man or an uncompromising hard shell. the fight might have ended by a cabinet explo sion, a cabinet reconstruction, and a succession of cabinet difficulties of the most serious character, till the first Monday in December next. And all this has been avoided by avoiding the mortal offence which would have been given to the Premier in the appointment of Augustus Schell as Collector of New York. That was the issue with the President of the United States. " Any other man than Schell, if you please. I will consent to Dickinson's appointment-the Magnus Apollo of the hard shellsbut appoint Augustus Schell, and the Premier surrenders his portfolio."

Now, suppose General Pierce had taken him at his word-suppose he had appointed Schellwhat would have been the consequence? . Ay, there was the rub!" Has anybody, except General Pierce and cabinet, contemplated the dreadful results which would have followed the dismissal of Secretary Marcy? Perhaps not. Then let the cool-headed reader bear with us while we briefly recite the string of disasters which would have followed the forced retirement of Governor Marcy from the cabinet at Washington to the intrigues of the dangerous soft shell wire-workers in New York and Albany.

With the appointment of Mr. Schell, then, Mr. Marcy would have quit the cabinet in a high state of positive indignation. That's certain. General Cushing, perhaps, would then have been advanced to the State Department. That act would have roused the old party Bourbons all over the land. They have already signified that a Tyler man at the tail of the cabinet was a hard dose for the hereditary democracy; so that to place him at the head, would have been utterly insufferable. There would have been a precious rebellion among the aged chiefs of the party, and perhaps several members of the cabinet, sympathizing with the "old forces," would have resigned. In that case, who does not appreciate the manifold difficulties that would have presented themselves in a cabinet reconstruction? The question is, could the thing have been done at all, without the disrupture and total demoralization of the democracy all over the country? Mighty doubtful. At all events, the return of Marcy to New York would have been the signal for the re-opening of the awful chasm which existed between the hunkers and barnburners in 1848 The armistice of 1852 would have been foreclosed in a new declaration of war; and a spirit of embittered hostility between the hard shells and soft shells would have been instantly excited without a parallel in our history since the ancient feuds between the Dutch colonists of New Amsterdam and the Connecticut Yankees.

With the democratic party thus ostracised victimized, demoralized, and paralyzed in New York the inevitable consequences soon would follow, of the demoralization and division of the party in other States, in both houses of Congress, and in the cabinet in spite of the most commendable, discreet, and persevering efforts to reorganize it as a unit. And what then? All the promises, all the expectations, all the advantages of position, strength, popularity, and power of Gen. Pierce's adminstration-all of the prestige of the democratic party and the Baltimore platform, would be lost. thrown away, scattered to the winds. The election of 1852 would turn out a flash in the pan, an unmeaning carnival, a mirage, a delusion, like the grand delusion of 1849. Awful-

But werse than all this-upon the ruins of the democratic party, the abolition elements would rise into active operation again. They would undoubtedly, be strong enough among the fragments of both the old parties, to make such an onset upon slavery, slavery extension, and the annexation question, as to endanger the very existence of this blessed Union cemented so beautifully together by the blood of our forefathers and the compromises of the constitution. Even to that extremity might these evils have

But all these evils, and this final and most dreaded of all calamities—the revival of the issue of a dissolution of the Union-we have thus far escaped, by escaping the non-appointment of Agustus Schell as Collector of the port of New York. Gov. Marcy is still the Premier-the Cabinet is still a moit—the New York democracy are quieted upon Judge Bronson-the whole party, all over the Union, is still in a fine state of discipline—the people are hopeful of good things-Young America is sanguine of great things-the "old fogics" are certain of a restoration; and the country, thank God, is safe-not only prosperous and happy, with plenty of bread, plenty of meat, plenty of work, plenty of land. plenty of gold, and plenty of offices, but perfectly safe. Nay. more—the prospect for Cuba is "auspicious." for another slice or two from Mexico decidedly "suspicious," and the administration continues under full sail, before a spanking breeze, because the Cabinet is still a unit. And all this we owe to our narrow escape from the appointment of Augustus Schell as Collector of New York.

Let the Cabinet, then, stand as long as it can. It is a unit. "United we stand-divided we fall." Remember that. Look at it, and mark how this Cabinet conciliates all sections of the country, and all factions of the party. Gen. Cass is appeared with McClelland, Mr. Dua ren could not be other, wise than gratifying to the chanan with Cam bell, Douglas and Young portant matter of a public inquisition.

America with Cushing, the "old logies" with Marcy, the conservatives of North Carolina with Dobbin, the fiery, progressive Southern rights men with Davis, and the plain, substantial Kentucky democracy with Guthrio. All these men work together like true brethren of the same faith. They dispense offices—they consult upon the knotty affairs of Central America, and our foreign relations all over the world, including the mission to Spain, the fishery question, and the Japan expedition. They are harmonious—they stand. Marcy among them. about the President, like Napoleon's marshals around their great leader upon the eve of battle-free to advise, but prompt to obey. In fact, the Cabinet is a unit, and all because Augustus Schell was not appointed Collector of New York.

Let the hard shells rejoice-they have the the spoils. Let the soft-shells rejoice-they still have the Premier. Let the whole democratic party rejoice—the Cabinet is a unit. And let the people, without distinction of party, rejoice-the country is safe. Finally, let Mr. Schell rejoice in escaping the terrible responsibility which he might have incurred, from the disasters to the party and to the country, which would have followed his appointment as Collector of New York. Pandora's box, instead of being opened, is locked up; and Judge Bronson has the key. The breakers are passed. The Cabinet is still a unit. Hard shells and soft

THE RECENT DEATHS IN THE TOMBS. It is sufficiently saddening and revolting to our common humanity to read of the daily destruction of life in this metropolis, from violence or casualties, but the feeling of horror is still more aggravated in cases where death is caused by the negligence of public officials. Such a case we had to record yesterday, wherein, of five unfortunate men who had been thrust into a cell in the city prison, three were on Monday morning found dead. and a fourth struggling on the floor in convulsive fits. The first and natural thought which such a horrible event would suggest, was that those poor wretches fell victims to the putridity of the air; that the cell into which they were thrust had no sufficient means of ventilation; and that the officials of the prison had exhibited such a gross disregard of their duties as public officers, as well as of their feelings as men that the public welfare imperatively demanded a most thorough and scrutinizing investigation into their conduct in regard to this

Such we say, was the natural feeling which perusal of the horrid circumstances related in yesterday's HERALD, would prompt. But public opinion in this respect was anticipated. A sort of inquest was held in the City prison; all jail officials were exculpated, and a verdict rendered that death was the result of apoplexy, produced by intemperance. But such a matter cannot be suffered to be so summarily disposed of. Public indignation and suspicion have been excited, and cannot be so easily lulled or satisfied by the proceedings of an inquest, in which form. precedent, law, and common sense have been set aside. We have scrutinized the proceedings of this inquest, and we arraign it as utterly irregular, illegal, and designed only to thwart the course of justice, and shelter the guilty from punishment. And now that the fourth victim has been added to the three first found-for Charles Miller died subsequent to his removal-and that the same legal farce has been re-enacted, we deem it our duty to call the attention of the public, the State prosecutor, and the Legislature, to the whole circumstances.

The facts, as represented by the officials of the prison-not under oath-are, that on Monday morning, when the cell in which the deceased were confined was opened the horrible spectacle presented itself of three of them lying dead on the stony floor, and a fourth rolling about in convulsions. Such is the sad, brief story such the undoubted fact. The Coroner is called, and gravely proceeds to hold an inquest on one of them, a poor German. How? Is the person who first witnessed the horrid scene examined to testify as to the fact? No. Is any one examined to show when and under what circumstances those men were put into prison? No. Are any of the officers in charge of the corridor questioned as to whether they visited the prisoners, or heard any moaning during the night? No. But instead of the Coroner getting evidence as to these important circumstances, what does he do? He examines a medical gentlemen, connected with his own office, who did not see the deceased in life, but who held a post mortem examination on his body, which satisfied him that death was produced by apoplexy and congestion, induced by intempe-

rance.
There was another irregularity in the proceedings. The medical testimony, which in all regularly conducted inquests, is the last to be heard, is in this case the first. It is always the natural and legal rule to hear circumstantial evidence of death given, before a doctor ventures an hypothesis as to the cause of death. But here, it seems, such evidence was quite unnecessary. What else appears on the record? Why, the extraordinary, nay, contradictory and utterly improbable testimony of Dr. Covell, physician to the prison, in which he is made to say that he saw the deceased during his sickness, while he was writhing in convulsions, and that he agrees with the previous testimony as to the cause of death. If Dr. Covell saw the deceased why does not the record bear evidence as to the hour of his visit, how long it was before death ensued, and what remedies be prescribed? But all this most important matter is omitted; and from this meagre and unsatisfactory testimony, and that of another doctor, as to the well ventilated state of the

cells is the verdict rendered. Stranger still-the record in each of the two other cases, gives, word for word, the same sterectyped statement of Dr. Covell-that is, that he saw the deceased during his sickness; that he was then writhing in convulsions; and that he died as above stated. Is this possible? Did Dr. Covell see four men writhing in all the agonies of convulsions, in a putrid cell in the City prison-did he witness three of them die. one after another, with the same symptoms, and did he not direct what any ordinary sensible or humane man would have directed-that they should be instantly removed out of the poisonous atmosphere by which they were being suffocated? Is it possible that Dr. Covell gave such testimony, and that it led to no further questions on the part of the Coroner or jury? We demand in the name of outraged humanity, a full searching, and impartial investigation, not only as to the cause of death of these four men. but into the conduct of those who made such a mockery and a delusion of the grave and imThe Vice Presidency Vacant,

The office of Vice President of the United States is now vacant, and will remain so until the next election of President and Vice President. The President of the Senate pro tem. (who is now Mr. Atchison, of Missearl,) is not Vice President by reason of the death of that officer. He is merely the presiding officer of the Senate, and the constitution makes no provision for filling a vacancy in the Vice Presidency. But "in case of the inability or death of both the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of the Senate pro tempore, and in case there shall be no Presiddent of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being, shall act as President of the United States until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected." This is according to the act of Congress of March, 1792.

The Vice Presidency has been vacant before this time, on the following occasions, viz:-Twice by the death of the Vice Presidents, viz :- George Clinton. April, 1812; his term expiring March 3, 1813. Elbridge Gerry, November, 1814; his term expiring March 3, 1817. Once by the resignation of John C. Calhoun, December 28, 1832; his term expiring March 3, 1833. Twice by the death of Presidents Harrison and Taylor, and the consequent accession of Vice Presidents Tyler and Fillmore to the Presidency-the former in April, 1841; the latter in July, 1850-leaving the Vice Presidency vacant for the remainder of their respective terms, and the President of the Senate with the right of succession to the Presidency. The powers and duties of the Vice President and the President of the Senate pro tem., are precisely the same, except that the latter votes as a Senator and has the casting vote.

THE LATE MURDER TRIALS. Two murder trials have occupied our Court of Over and Terminer for the last two days-murders of the deepest dye-wife murders-which have developed most degrading intemperate scenes of life, appalling to our humanity. These cases were the murders of Margaret Fitzgerald and Mary Neary, by their husbands, perpetrated in this city within the last few months, under circumstances of the most painful nature. In the case of Fitzgerald-fully reported in the HERALD of yesterday—the jury, after nineteen hours deliberation, brought in a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded for sen tence. The trial of Neary-reported in this day's paper-was marked with one painful feature-as painful to the feelings of our nature, almost, as that of the murder of a wife by the hand of him who had sworn to cherish and to comfort her in weal or in woe-in sickness or in health. We allude to the testimony of the son of the accused, an intelligent lad, about fifteen years of age who at the dead hour of night, witnessed the brutal beating of his mother by his father with a heavy mallet. He gave his testimony with a clear, unmistakable certainty, and in a manner which indicated no bias, but which was evidently the "truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." The prisoner never once cast his eyes upon his son during the whole examination, and the boy, on descending from the stand, passed his hapless parent by as though he was a stranger-criminal, whom he had never seen before but on the dread night of the hemicide. What a lesson in those two days' trials against the intemperate use of ardent spirits-that liquid fire which steels the conscience and dulls the moral sense, whilst it raises the desperate energies and powers and passions of man! The defence in the case of Neary was unaccountability, in consequence of delerium tremens, brought on by intemperance. The jury, after an hour's deliberation, found the prisoner guilty of murder. recommending him to the mercy of the court and to

executive clemency. The case of Neary, and that of Spring, the monster murderer of Philadelphia, show, that in those dark deeds of midnight butchery. Providence will work out justice against the shedder of blood, even though it be through the instrumentality of the offspring of the guilty.

STATES .- Once more the overland route from the Western States to California and Oregon begins to indicate an activity of emigration such as has characterized it for the past four years. The tide, which generally continues to flow in the same direction for some six weeks. commencing at this period of the year, has set in on its annual course, but its present volume far surpasses that of any previous season. Immediately after California had first exposed the mineral wealth of her mountain gorges to the eyes of the ubiquitous, enterprising Yankee, and when the sea voyages to San Francisco occupied a period of over a hundred days, the wild and hitherto untrodden route over the plains and across the Rocky Mountains, became at once, as it were, a highway for the immense population of adventurers, whose imaginations were excited to the highest pitch by the reports of the illimitable wealth which the newly-acquired State possessed. The strange and romantic incidents of that first year's pilgrimage to the gold regions the perils which the pilgrims incurred, and the destitution and fatigues which they encountered exceed in interest the wildest conceptions of novelist or poet. The civilized world heard with wonder, mingled with incredulity the narratives of that host's exodus, in comparison with the dangers of which, those of the Israelites, in their wanderings from Egypt to the land of Canaan, seemed light and insignificant. Since then, quick and rapid communications

have been established between the Atlantic and Pacific ports. across the Isthmus of Panama; yet still each spring has witnessed a repetition of the like scenes. And at this present moment, while magnificent steamships leave this port weekly, conveying passengers to San Francisco within the lapse of a month, we learn that the most extensive preparations are being made for a vast overland emigration. From all the western points of departure-from Independence and Weston in Missouri, from Van Buren in Arkansas, and from Kanesville in lows-the exodus has commenced. Immense caravans of emigrants, with their wives and children, and cattle, and household gods, daily wend their way through these outposts of civilization, and go forth fearlessly to encounter all the terrors of a three months journey through the desert, exposed to perils and privations, and to the attacks of remorseless savages. Experienced and well informed persons have computed that the emigration in this way will amount this year to at least three times as much as it did in 1848, the great proportion of it being destined for California; and it is estimated that this vast train of emigration will take from the Atlantic States no fewer than a hundred thousand head of catile. This is the his cath. He leaves a large ismily.

age of movement, and thus we see in our own day, miracles surpassing all that sacred or profane history has any relation of. Truly, "there is a Providence that shapes our ends, roughhew them as we may."

Cotton closed rather quiet. Flour was \$4 50 a \$4 56 for common State brands. A large transaction in provisions was reported. Within a fortnight since, a sale of 4,000 f smoked hams was made, for export to California, the value of which was estimated at about \$120,000.

vices had twelve feet of water in her hold, and was likely to prove a total wreck. The cargo, exclusive of Franco-ni's big chariot, was insured in Wall street for about \$70,000. The vessel was valued at \$24,000, and said to be insured to the eastward.

News had reached the city from the ship Persia, ashore

on the coast of Long Island, the particulars of which will be found in the letter to the President of the Atlantic

Mutual Insurance Company.

It was stated that this was the fourth instance in which the apparatus placed along our coast by the Life Saving Benevolent Association, had been instrumental in saving a large number of lives. The passengers by the four ships referred to, averaged two hundred each.

This excellent association was said to be under the management of some of our most active business men; and, that their apparatus lined the coast from Mohiauk Point to Cape May. This practical humans association deserves the aid of our benevolent and weal-

The Persia, vessel and cargo, were valued at \$70,000 The latter was insured in New York, and the former

According to the accounts of a returned merchant from Havana, an interesting experiment was making in the Island of Cuba, with cooley laborers. It appeared that they were being introduced from English vessels and that there existed a good demand for them. Planters paid vessels \$160 a head for adults—the cost of their pas sage—and then had them bound to service for eight years at \$8 per month, and found in food, but clothed at their own expense. It was believed that very few would ever

their former homes. That those whom hard work cholers, and the yellow fever spared, would be too words, it was slavery of the worst kind, in disguise. That while English fleets were vigilant in abolishing the African slave trade, and in preventing the introduction of Africans into Cuba, who were better adapted by nature for the cultivation of sugar, they were tolera much more cruel trade in coolies. Their own ships were allowed to transport inoffensive coolies, and virtually sell them and doom them to slavery for life, and to the worst of all taskmasters, the Spaniards, whose system of servitude was alike successful in exterminating Indians. negroes, and coolies. In Demarara large numbers had been introduced, but they were prohibited in the British came in competition with those of free blacks, to whom they were said to be superior in such places. The result, as far as English policy or English philanthropy has gone, has been to abolish black slavery, and reduce another race, ess adapted for such labor, to a barbarous servitude in its place, more intolerable than that of the African race A merchant who had returned from the West state that the emigration to the Pacific side of the continent would be very large the present spring. Numbers were sore for the territory of Oregon. It appeared that the government grant of 640 acres (a mile square) of land, llowed to each family actually settling and cultivating it for a term of years, was operating as a strong induce ment in favor of emigration to Oregon.

THE OPERA AT NIBLO'S .- "La Gazza Ladra" is to be produced to night, with Alboni as Ninetta.

produced to night, with Alboni as Ninetta.

Personal Intelligence.

Distinguished Guests at the Metropolitan Hotel.—
General Winfield Scott, Washington; Hon. Robert J.
Walker, do.; Hon. Wm. M. Gwin, U. S. Senator, California; Hon. T. J. Rusk, U. S. Senator, Texas: Hon. E. C.
Marchall, M. C., California; Hon. D. A. Noble, M. C.,
Michigan: Hon. Edmund Barke, New Hampshire; Hon.
Geo. W. Wright, ex Coogressman, California; Hon John
B. Macy, M. C., Wisconsin; Hon J. M. Doty, ex-Governor
of Wisconsin; Hon. J. B. Wells, ex Lieutenant Governor
of Illinois; Hon. Louis McLane, Maryland; Hon. Wm. Van
Voorhis, Surveyer of the Port; Hon. Thomas P. Larkin, of
San Francisco; Migor R. P. Hammond, Collector of San
Francisco; W. W. Corcoran, Esq., Washington; Colonel
Anderson, U. S. Army; Captain McGown, U. S. Army;
Captain Nicholson, U. S. Navy; Captain Morris, U. S.
Army; Lieutenant Drayton, U. S. Navy; Lieutenant
Mitchell, U. S. Navy; Lieutenant Walsh, U. S. Navy;
His Excellency Governor Seymour and suite. Albany:

His Excellency Governor Seymour and suite. Albany:

His Excellency Governor Seymour and suite, Albany;
Hion. Erastus Corning. Albany; Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson,
Tennessee; Major L. J. Beall, U. S. Army, and Captain
S. F. Dupont, U. S. Navy, were among the arrivals at the
St. Nicholas yesterday.

Arrest of a Figure Pickpocket — Officers Reed and Radford, two of the chiefs "shadows," yesterday arrested an individual well known to the police, called Charley Arrest of a Fugitive Pickpocket.—Officers Reed and Radford, two of the chief's "shadows," yesterday arrested an individual well known to the police, called Charley Cooper, on a charge of being a fugitive from Boston, where he and an accomplice stand charged with being concerned in the crime of picking a gentleman's pocket. They were at the time both arrested, and while being conveyed to the jail Cooper made his scape from the officers, and came to this city. Caoper has refused to return back to Boston unless taken by a governor's requisition; and sbould the amount tolen not exceed twenty-five dollars, in all probability Governor Seymour will not grant a warrant of removal, as it is usual only to allow persons to be taken from the State on charge of felony.

I August with an Intent to Rob—On Monday morning, about two o'clock, Officers Crosett and Bowker, of the Third ward police, arrested two men, named frank Eldridge and George Fagles, on a charge of violently assaulting George Harper, and attempting to rob his person of \$1.25. It seems, by the affidavit of Harper, that he resides at the corner of Barclay and Greenwich streets, and as he was on his way heme was violently assaulted by the two prisoners. One of them struck him a blow which knocked him down on the pavement, and when down Eldridge held him while Eagles thrust his hands into the completionant's pocket in search of money. Harper called out for assistance, and the above named officers came to his aid, caught the accused parties, as they were going off, and conducted them to the station house. They were subsequently taken before Justice Oaborne, who committed them to prison for trial.

Chancey Larkin, the Swindler, in the Tombs.—Yesterday this notorious "connected" windler was transferred from the Essex Market jail to the Tombs, and placed under the careful guardian-hip of Mr Peter Crosby, one of the faithful keepers of that establishment. Larkin appears in good spirits, and has an idea that by skilful management he will be acquitted by a jury.

The Bu

veyed before Justice Welsh, who detained her to await a further examination.

A Jurenile Pickpocket—A boy only ten years of age, named Michael Kurphy, was arrested yesterday on a charge of picking the pocket of a lady, while riding in one of the Third avenue and Fulton ferry stages. The boy on his arrest, acknowledged taking the purse from the lady's pocket, and was about opening the same near the market, when the policeman took him into custody. The pure contained about \$5. The lady is requested to call on Justice McGrath at the Jefferson Market Police Court, Sixth avenue, and identify her property. The boy was committed to prison for examination.

LATER FROM VENEZUELA.—The bark Venezuela, Capt. Wilson, arrived at this port on Saturday, from Puerto Cabello, Ist inst. Left no American vessels in port, and the .nly American vessel at Iaguayra was the schooner New Republic, Irading for Philadelphia. Congress continued in session, making time speeches and fair promises, but performing nothing that tended to promote the welfare of the people.

The country was tranquil although much disratisfaction was manifested at the manner in which the affairs of the government were administered by the Monagas family.

family.

Produce is in good demand. Coffee 10½c. for unwashed, and washed do, 12½c. per lb. Ox and cow hides 11½c. Business, with the exception of transactions in the produce line, is extremely dull—Phil. N. American, April 18.

ACCIDENT TO THE EX-SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

The How Wm A Gresham was near being killed on the 12th irst, on his way from Raleigh to Hillsborough. North Carolina He got out of his buggy to arrange some part of the harness, when his horse took fright and run off, throwing him down and drawing the wheel of the buggy over him. We are happy to learn that he is im proving and we hope that he will soon entirely recover from the highry. RELEASE OF THE IRISH EXILES .- Mr. W. L. Mackensie gave notice in the Canadian Parliament that he would on Four day 'a.t. the lith inst, move for "a committee of the whole, to consider a resolution for an address to ber Majesty proving for the restoration to their country of William Smith O'Brien John Frost, and their Lish ard Weish colleagues, now in exile for having taken part in the political troubles of a less trouble some ers than the present."

SUICIDE OF A NEWLY APPOINTED POSTMASTER.

Re-union of Californians

A large party of Californians, at present sojourning is New York, met at the St. Nicholas Hotel last evening, new York, met at the St. Nicholas Hotel last evening, upon the invitation of Samuel Brennan, Esq., of Sac Francisco, and partook of a feast of good things, such as only New York can furnish. Most of the guests intender returning to the State of their adoption, in the steamer fillinois, (which sails to-day,) and the occasion called together many of the "sails" and "follows". Illinois, (which sails to-day,) and the occasion called together many of the "solid men" of California—among
them, Senstors Gwin and Weller, Hon. J. W. McCorkle,
Gov. McDougal, Thomas O'Larkin, Dr. Harris, ex. Mayor of
San Francisco. Joseph Palmer, of Palmer, Cook & Oo.,
Henry Mellus, Esq., Mr. Albert Priest, Capt. J. L. Folsom,
J. E. Durivage, Esq., Capt. Frishie, and some fifty others
equally worthy of mention. The California press was represented by Messers. Lawrence, of the San FranciscoTimes and Transcript, Hull of the San Francisco
Times and Transcript, Hull of the San Francisco
Ti

Walkridge, of New York, who was among the invited guests.

The following were among the toasts which the occasion called forth:—

By Mr. Weller—California. The last State to come into the Union; she will be the last to leave it.

By Mr. McCorris—The dinners of the St. Nicholas and the men of California. When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war.

By General Walkridge—The occupation of California by the American people; one of those eras that shall mark for whole ages the uesting of the human race.

By Mr. Albert Prissr—California, with her sister States. May they forever continue tolyfier an asylum to the oppressed of every land, and be as full of plenty as the hospitable board at which we sit this night.

By Mr. Larrisr—California the golden bracelet of the Union; and the ladies, its highest jewels.

By G. E. Lawrisce—Ericsson and O Reilly, who have caught the lightnings and the winds, and made them obedient to their own will and wy. Let us press forward and speed the time when the sons of San Francisco can send their woolngs on the wings of the lightning to the fair daughters in the East, and receive response by "return rail" in the visible presence of a fair partner to cheer their new homes.

heer their new homes.

By G. A. Lewis—A Western republic—a question of

time.

Touching allusions to the memory of the lamented Gilbert and Chamberlain were made by General Walbridge and Colonel Weller, which met with responses in the hearts of all present.

At nine o'clock the party separated, uniting in a hearty "God bless you" towards the worthy host and the wish that "he may live a thousand years" to enjoy the fruits of his industry.

Superior Court.

Superior Cours.

GENRRAL TERM.

APRIL 18.—Elijah Houghton vs. the Third Congregation of the Associate Reformed Church of the City of New York.—

Order at special term affirmed, without costs.

Lucius S. Comstock vs. John C. Comstock and others, and John C. Comstock and others vs. Lucius S. Comstock and others vs. Lucius S. Comstock and others.—Motion denied, without costs to either party.

SPECIAL TERM.
By Chief Justice Cakley.
Charles A. G. Depew, &c., vs. John H. Keyser.—Motion lenied.

cenied.

By Hen. Judge Bosworth.

Charles Schnieder vs. John C. Jacobi.—Ordered that the plaintiff pay defendant's costs, subsequent to the offer.

Charles P. Clinch w. Francis R. Tillow.—Motion denied, on condition that defendant in ten days serve a stipulation submitted to the Court. No costs of motion given to either party.

By Hen. Judge Charles

either party.

By Hon. Judge Campbell.

John Dallinger, Jr., vs. J. Warren Boody.—Judgment set aside, and liberty to defendant to amend his answer, on payment of ten dollars cost of the motion.

David Leavill, President, dc., vs. Henry Fisher, administrator, dc.—Judgment for plaintiff, with directions to clerk to sell the stock and pay plaintiff debt and costs, also, Gould's debt and costs, and pay the balance to the defendant.

defendant.

John Cole vt. John W. Christic —Leave given to receiver
to sell the claim at auction, on giving notice to the defendant of the sale.

Superior Court.

Before Hon Judge Duer.

AFRIL 19.—Class L. Frost & Co. vs. Josiah Cowley & Co.

—This was an action for a breach of contract for the sale of beef. It appears that in June, 1882, the plaintiffs. through their agest, purchased 60 barrels of mess beef from the defendants, which was then stored with Thompson & Co., and for which they paid \$660. Thompson & Co. refured to deliver the beef. on the ground that the order specified it as mess beef, it being in reality what is termed railrad or plaited mess beef. The plaintiffs therefore institute this action for a return of their money and for damages for the loss they have sustained from the nonfulfilment of the contract. Verdist for plaintiffs, \$1,026 94. Judgment suspended until hearing.

Jersey City News.

Trial for Infanticing—The trial of Mary Switzer, for the murder of her child by smothering, was postponed from yesterday, until the next term of the Oyer and Terminer, in consequence of the indisposition of the physician who made the poet-mortem examination.

SPORTSMEN AHOY !— A pigeon roost is mentioned by the Fort Smith (Ark) Herald, as existing in that region. It commences about twenty eight miles from Fort Smith, and extends for upwards of twenty miles on either side of the Poteura to within a few miles of Waldran, in Fcott county. The number of birds is beyond computation.

Court Calendar—This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 45 to 53, 24.

COMMON PLRAS—Part First.—Cause on. Part Second.—
Nos. 679, 671, 709, 811, 812, 818, 818, 818 to 821.

SUFFREME COURT—Part First.—Nos. 294, 531, 536, 539, 496, 289, 493, 219, 1485, 24, 140, 547, 465, 440, 544. Part Second.—Adjourned to Thursday.

SUFFREME COURT—Special Term.—Nos. 74, 22, 93, 29, 76, 97, 21, 27, 33, 40, 46, 60, 73, 53 to 99.

SUFFREME COURT—Special Term.—Nos. 239, 263, 192.

SUFFREME COURT—Cause Court (two branches)—Nos. 239, 263, 192.

SOFFRIOR COURT, (two branches)—Nos. 239, 263, 192, 304, 132, 262, 323, 329, 331, 332, 233, 335, 34, 338, 338, 339, 341, 9, 21, 22, 243, 267, 270, 284, 290, 203, 8, 23, 37, 43, 33, 83, 226, 298, 313, 326, 259, 12, 15, 292, 200, 137, 149, 175, 223, 227, 228, 269, 272, 195, 296, 299, 305, 299, 320, 187, 114, 83, 84.

-After first of May 1 our store at three o'clock P. M., on Saturdays.

JNO. HIGGINS & CO., 45 Broad street.

The Cheapest Daguerrcotypes in the World The Cheapest Dagnerreosypes in the vortage are to he had at H V. HARRIS's plendid gallery, corner Grand street and the Bowery where first class pictures are made from the best materials, and no shaving or humbugging done on any consideration. Groups and children taken correctly. A fine collection of fancy cases, cheap Call, rain or shine, corner Grand street and the Howery.

H. V. HARRIS.

A Portrait of President Pierce, from life, to be seen at Mr BUTLER'S rooms, on the upper corner Broadway and Murray street; also the portraits of many the most distinguished individuals in this country.

The Two Shilling Doguerrectypes, by Rees & CO., reflect more credit and give more general satisfaction than any pictures ever exhibited; and, considering that they are made for a mere song, and by a new German process and machinery, taking 300 delly, nothing in the world of art is known to equal them. Rooms, 250 Broadway. Fine Arts.—Daguerreoty pes in Oil.—The Discoverer of this new and beautiful process, Mr. W. H. BUT-LER. No. 251 Broadway, upper corner of Murray street, in enabled to copy daguerrootypes, ministures, and portrains to nature. One citting only is required to produce the most perfect likeness ever made

Spring Hats, Bright and Sparkling.—There is no use deaying the fact, for it is universally conceded that KNOX'S hats are the most elegant creations that fancy and taste can originate, and the result is that his establishment, No. 28 Fulton street, is one of the best patronized, and therefore the most successful in tha city. His price for the best hat is but \$4.

Distinctively Characteristic -The art of fit-

ting a last is an uncormon one, and none possess it in a greater degree than the proprietors of the "Prescoti" Hast Store, Mesers, KNOX & JAMES, and we commend them to those whose taste requires an article of head gear, becoming in its style as it is beautiful, simple, and economical. Their establishment is on the cerner of Broadway and Spring street, within a lew doors of Holler's Salson of Magle.

Hats —Special Notification to Gentlemen,—
On the occasion of inviting the attention of their customers, as well as the generality of the public, to their arrangements for the spring and summer. Warnocks, Hatters, Irving House, 2/3 Broadway, are anxious to give expression to a determination to continue their business on the same distinctive principles as have heretofore elevated their establishment and given it the pre-eminence so generally consider. The high standing reputation of their fabric reader them tenacious of not failing into the common error of the say, by promising in advertisements more than is consistent with fact, and yet wish to proclaim that they are fully alive to the advantage of availing themselves of every novelty and new invention which tends either to improve or really to sheapen the class of merchandies they offer. Their position in the trade enables them to secure an early transmission of the newest fashions, while a just appreciation of our native articles conduce to every attention being given to the American styles. An extensive knowledge of the market with abundant facilities, combined with a determination always to have the very best they offer, insures the use only of such material, as will tend to uphold the character of the house. Having briefly placed these facts before gentlemen who are sestious of purchasing where the truth of representations may be relied on, we respectfully invite inspection of our manufactures. WARNOCKS, Hatters, 275 Broadway, Irving House.

wing House.

Meallo's Spring Hats.—Every Gentlemans who wishes to make a good appearance in Broadway this season, should secure a Meallo that. There are none in the market that can compare with them for beauty and aleganoc.

MEALIO'S establishment is at No. 416 Broadway; corner of Canal street.

its level.—The great success of the elegant new spring has made by W. P. DAVID shows how an appreciating public invariably judge a good article, even though it makes nor trumpet-tongue's pretensions. Try one. Sales room No. 301-Broadway, second door from Duane atreet.

Elegant Straw Hats for Calldreis.—The subscriber has just received, direct from Europe, several cases of heautiful straw hats and caps, for infants, boys, and misser. Stimulated by the favor shown him in former years, in the extended sales of straw goods, adapted for children's head ornament, he has provided for the manufacture and sale of children's summer hats and caps, on tracing an almost luinite waristy of styles and materials. An invitation is respectfully extended to his friends, patrons, and the public to call and examine those articles, before purchasing elsewhere WILLIAM BANTA.

Bleak House, a Suit in Chancery.—But you don't chance a wry suit if you patronize H. L. FOSTER, wholeasle and retail clothier, 27 Cortlands street, New York, who makes up the best materials in the newest fashions, at moderate prices. Give him a call.

Spring Business Coats, Spring Overcoats, spring sacks, epring frocks, spring vests, spring pants, it inruest and most beautiful variety of goods, selected; our choicest spring importations. D. & J. DEVLIN Nos. 53 and 55 John street, corner Nasse

Adjustment of Sults .- If there is one duty a